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**Measures to eliminate international terrorism**

# Measures to eliminate international terrorism

## Report of the Secretary-General

*Summary*

The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 50/53, as read together with Assembly resolution 65/34 on measures to eliminate international terrorism. In sections II.A and B, the report contains information on measures taken at the national and international levels, based on submissions from Governments and international organizations. Section III contains a list of international legal instruments. Section IV provides information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism.

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# I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/53, as read together with resolution 65/34.

2. The attention of all States was drawn to General Assembly resolution 49/60 and the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism annexed thereto and they were requested to submit, by 31 May 2011, information on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. Section II.A below contains summaries of replies received.

3. Relevant specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations were also invited to submit, by 31 May 2011, information or other pertinent material on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. Section II.B contains summaries of replies received.

4. Owing to internal controls to ensure strict compliance with General Assembly resolutions on word limits in parliamentary documents issued by the Secretary-General, summaries of the replies focus on matters referred to in paragraph 10 of the Declaration, in particular (a) a collection of data on the status and implementation of existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism, including information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing, and (b) a compendium of national laws and regulations regarding counter-terrorism.

# II. Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and information on incidents caused by international terrorism

## A. Information received from Member States

5. **Algeria** noted that, on its initiative, the African Union had, on 3 July 2009, adopted decision 256 (XIII), by which it condemned the payment of ransom to terrorist groups. Algeria also reported that it had consolidated its partnerships with various United Nations and other entities, including providing material and financial support for the organization of meetings, workshops and training sessions within the African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism.

6. In view of dangerous developments in the Sahel-Saharan subregion, owing to the emergence of terrorists acting under the banner of Al-Qaida (Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb) who took hostages for ransom or in exchange for the release of other terrorists, as well as a rise in the trafficking of arms, drugs and people in the subregion, Algeria organized a ministerial meeting of the countries of the Sahelo-Saharan region on security and development, on 16 March 2010, in Algiers. The participating countries agreed on a series of political, security and economic measures to address the threats. The subregional efforts led to the establishment, on 21 April 2010, at Tamanrasset, Algeria, of the Joint Operational Chiefs of Staff Committee (Algeria, Mali, Mauritania and Niger), together with the formation in Algiers of a liaison unit to facilitate information-sharing and processing.

7. As at 31 March 2011, **Argentina** reported that it was party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments and one regional instrument. It had signed, pending legislative approval, the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. The 2010 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation, the 2010 Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf were pending signature. Argentina had also signed an Agreement concerning Cooperation to Prevent the Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear and Other Radioactive Materials (Megaports Agreement) with the United States of America in April 2010, with the goal of working jointly to reduce the risk of illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials.

8. Argentina has also taken measures to implement, by relevant decrees, Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1373 (2001), 1390 (2002) and 1452 (2002). Decree 1521, of 1 November 2004, allows the promulgation, by means of ministerial resolutions, of any resolutions of the Security Council adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and any amendments thereof, as well as the lists of persons or entities subject to sanctions as determined by the Security Council.

9. Argentina has created the Office of the Special Representative for Matters concerning Terrorism and Related Offences within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (by ministerial resolution No. 187 of 7 February 2002), to coordinate the relevant policies, actions and measures to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and related resolutions that may be adopted within the United Nations, as well as actions within regional frameworks.

10. Act No. 25246 on concealment and laundering of the proceeds of criminal acts (April 2000), amended by Decree 1500/01 and by Acts Nos. 26087, 26119 and 26268, and regulated by Decrees 169/01 and 1025/01, created the Financial Intelligence Unit, within the Ministry of Justice, Security and Human Rights. The Unit analyses, processes and communicates information to prevent the laundering of assets derived from various crimes, including the illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs and the financing of terrorism. Act No. 26268 on unlawful terrorist association and the financing of terrorism (June 2007) expanded the Unit's mandate to include analysis of operations to finance terrorism.

11. Act No. 26268 amended the Criminal Code by introducing the concept of unlawful terrorist association. The offence is subject to a penalty of confinement or imprisonment of 5 to 20 years (art. 213 ter of the Criminal Code). The Act also establishes, as an offence, the provision of financing to an unlawful terrorist association or to any of its members, regardless of whether the intended crime is committed. The penalty is 5 to 15 years' imprisonment (art. 213 quater of the Criminal Code).

12. In order to consolidate management of security and provide leadership in the fight against crime, including terrorism, the National Ministry of Security was created in December 2010, comprising the four federal security and police

institutions (Argentine Coast Guard, Argentine National Gendarmerie, Airport Security Police and Argentine Federal Police).

13. **Bahrain** reported that it was party to 11 universal and 2 regional counter-terrorism instruments. It also reiterated the information on the enactment of several pieces of national legislation in the areas of counter-terrorism and anti-money-laundering in document A/63/173 (paras. 17-22). The following laws criminalize acts prohibited under international conventions to which Bahrain is a party: the Penal Code enacted by Decree-Law No. 15 of 1976 and its amendments; the Law on Explosives, Arms and Munitions enacted by Decree-Law No. 16 of 1976; the Law on Civil Aviation enacted by Decree-Law No. 6 of 1995, in particular articles 108, 110, 124, 125 and 126 thereof; the Law on combating and suppressing money-laundering enacted by Decree-Law No. 4 of 2001; and the Code of Criminal Procedure enacted by Decree-Law No. 46 of 2002.

14. **Colombia** reported that it was party to nine universal counter-terrorism instruments and was working to achieve full compliance with the international counter-terrorism legal framework by taking important steps to ratify the instruments to which it was not party. It also reiterated its commitment to abide by its obligations under Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001), 1540 (2004) and 1624 (2005). Moreover, Colombia has entered into several bilateral cooperation mechanisms and contributed to the efforts of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

15. Colombia has continued to build its institutional infrastructure in order to strengthen its capacity to prevent and respond to the threat of terrorism, including by implementing the Integral Policy of Safety and Defence for Prosperity. In this regard, by article 16 of Law 1121 of 2008, it has amended article 345 of Law 599 of 2000 to include the crime of "financing of terrorism" and "management of resources related to terrorist activities". Pursuant to the provisions of article 16 of Law 1121 of 2008, for the conduct to be considered a crime, it suffices to prove the financing of the terrorist person or group; the actual perpetration of the terrorist act is not required.

16. Colombia has also developed the Integral Policy in Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, describing the guidelines and setting the goals to be followed by the armed forces and the police in human rights and international humanitarian law while countering terrorism.

17. **Cuba** reported that it was party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments and fully complied with its obligations under Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004). It has signed 35 agreements on legal assistance with other countries and reiterated its willingness to cooperate with any State in that regard, including the United States, which it called upon to act against those who had committed terrorist acts against Cuba from within the United States territory and to set free the five Cuban anti-terrorist fighters who were currently detained in the United States. Cuba reaffirmed that it did not possess, nor did it have any intention of possessing, weapons of mass destruction of any kind. It complies with its obligations under the international instruments on nuclear, chemical and biological weapons to which it is party.

18. Cuba reiterated that on 20 December 2001 it adopted Act No. 93 on counter-terrorism. It has adopted measures to prevent and suppress terrorist activities,

including financing of terrorism and arms-trafficking. Moreover, following the adoption of Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004), it tightened its already strict border surveillance. It also regularly informs its consulates and other competent authorities of updates to the Consolidated List maintained by the Security Council sanctions committees.

19. Cuba reiterated the information contained in document A/65/175 (paras. 18-20). In addition, upon the request of the Government of Colombia, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the National Liberation Army, it participated in the peace process between the Government and the guerrilla forces. Since 1959, Cuba has been the victim of terrorist acts which have claimed the lives of 3,478 Cuban nationals and left 2,099 maimed. The most notorious and horrific incident was the bombing of a Cubana airlines jet in mid-air on 6 October 1976, killing 73 passengers. This was the first terrorist act against civil aviation in the western hemisphere. One of its perpetrators, Orlando Bosch Ávila, died peacefully in the United States, where he lived in complete freedom and enjoyed impunity after being granted a pardon in the United States.

20. The **Czech Republic** reported that it had deposited its instrument of acceptance to the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material on 30 December 2010. In the framework of the European Union, the Agreement between the European Union and Japan on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters entered into force on 2 January 2011 and the Agreement between the European Union and the United States of America on the processing and transfer of financial messaging data from the European Union to the United States for the purposes of the Terrorist Finance Tracking Program entered into force on 1 August 2010. At the bilateral level, the agreement with Bulgaria on cooperation in combating crime, including terrorism, entered into force on 9 March 2011 and with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on 1 March 2011. Moreover, the agreement with Serbia on police cooperation in combating crime was signed in Prague on 17 December 2010 and will enter into force once both parties complete their ratification processes. An agreement on the same subject, replacing the 1977 inter-ministerial Agreement, was negotiated with the Russian Federation and is expected to be signed soon.

21. Concerning national legislation, the Czech Republic reiterated the information concerning the new Criminal Code (Act No. 40/2009) (A/65/175, para. 23), noting also that the Code contained other crimes connected with terrorist activities such as common danger, endangering the safety of an aircraft or civil vessel, unlawful taking of an aircraft abroad, sabotage, damage and endangerment of public utilities, murder, taking of hostages, extortion, illegal armament or possession of arms, illegal manufacturing and possession of nuclear and hazardous substances, and spreading of untrue alert messages.

22. The Criminal Procedure Code (Act. No. 141/1961, as amended) stipulates the procedural powers of the law enforcement authorities in cases of terrorism. The police may also use powers pursuant to the Act on the Police (Act No. 273/2008, as amended) even before the investigations start formally.

23. In 2010 and 2011, there were no incidents of international terrorism reported in the Czech Republic. In April 2011, seven adherents of the Dagestan-based radical Islamic Salafist organization, Jamaat Shariat, were arrested in the Czech Republic, accused of falsifying travel documents and money, as well as organizing weapons

and explosives to support terrorists in the northern Caucasus region. Their prosecution has been initiated. Two other members of the group were investigated in Germany. Also in April 2011, a national of Pakistan, a suspect of terrorism and murder in Pakistan, was arrested in the Czech Republic, on the basis of an international arrest warrant issued by Pakistan. The individual has sought asylum in the Czech Republic and there is no information available that he would carry out any terrorist activity in the Czech Republic. A Czech court will decide on his extradition to Pakistan, on the request of the authorities in Pakistan. No person was sentenced in relation to international terrorism in the reporting period.

24. **Denmark** reported that it had amended the Criminal Code and the Administration of Justice Act in 2010 to introduce a legal basis for secret confiscation if crucial to the investigation of an offence subject to public prosecution; it became effective on 1 January 2011. Late in 2010, Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001) were implemented in Greenland and the Faroe Islands after close cooperation between the relevant Danish, Greenland and Faroese authorities.

25. In a judgement of 15 March 2010, the spokesperson of the organization Opror ("Rebellion") was convicted of violation of section 114.b of the Criminal Code regarding the financing of terrorism. The spokesperson had contributed to the collection of money for FARC and PFLP, as well as attempts to transfer the money. In addition, he had attempted to collect funds with a view to providing financial support to organizations committing acts of terrorism.

26. In July 2010, charges were brought against a person for, inter alia, attempt of terrorism in respect of an attack on 1 January 2010 on the newspaper cartoonist Kurt Westergaard. The accused, who was armed with an axe and a knife, gained entry to the home, where he tried to break through the door to a specially secured room in which Westergaard had locked himself. By a judgement of 4 February 2011 the accused was convicted, inter alia, of attempt of terrorism in the form of manslaughter and sentenced to nine years of imprisonment in total. The judgement has been appealed to the High Court.

27. On 24 September 2010, the Prosecutor's office charged Roj-TV A/S and Mesopotamia Broadcast A/S METV for violation of section 114.e of the Criminal Code for repeated broadcasting of television shows and spots with interviews with PKK sympathizers and leaders and reports of the fighting between Kurdish and Turkish authorities aiming to promote PKK activities.

28. On 31 May 2011 a person was convicted of attempt of terrorism and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment and permanent expulsion from Denmark. He accidentally ignited a bomb intended for the newspaper *Jyllands-Posten* at a hotel in central Copenhagen. He now has four weeks to decide if he wants to appeal the judgement.

29. **El Salvador** reported that it was party to 13 universal and 2 regional counter-terrorism instruments.

30. Under its Constitution, treaties can be applied directly by the courts because they are considered to be an integral part of domestic law. Moreover, all treaties, including those relating to international terrorism, are applicable throughout El Salvador and take precedence over domestic law in the event of a conflict of implementation.

31. El Salvador amended its Special Law against Terrorist Acts to enhance the scope of oversight duties conducted by financial institutions to include the monitoring of assets and transactions not only of persons on internationally wanted lists but also of those suspected of or with reasonable suspicion of having an illicit purpose and whose acts are related to the financing of terrorism. The amendment also broadened the characterization of acts of terrorism to include acts committed with weapons, explosive devices or substances, chemical, biological or radiological agents, weapons of mass destruction, or similar items and added possible targets, to include the protection of public transportation units and terminals. In addition, it opened the possibility of sharing the information gathered at the national and international level.

32. El Salvador also reiterated the information provided in document A/65/175 (paras. 26-28).

33. **Estonia** reported that it was party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It was also preparing to ratify the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. Estonia is party to other multilateral and regional instruments on organized crime and terrorism, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime, as well as the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and its amending Protocol. Consistent with its Code of Criminal Procedure, Estonia is also party to or has concluded international agreements on international cooperation in criminal matters, including extradition and mutual assistance, concluding 20 bilateral instruments in that regard.

34. Its legislation enables the full implementation of the Security Council resolutions concerning the fight against terrorism. It has taken all necessary measures to comply with Security Council resolutions 1333 (2000), 1373 (2001), 1390 (2002) and 1624 (2005). Estonia fulfils its reporting obligations to the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the sanctions Committee concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban.

35. All relevant Estonian legislation is in full conformity with international law. The main components of Estonia's legislative framework for combating terrorism comprise the Penal Code; the Criminal Procedure Act; the Money-Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention Act; and the International Sanctions Act. Terrorism, financing in support of acts of terrorism, actions leading to the perpetration of an act of terrorism, preparation of and incitement to acts of terrorism, membership of a terrorist organization are, for example, offences under the Penal Code. The Money-Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention Act essentially harmonizes Estonian legislation with the requirements of Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of the European Union of 26 October 2005 and Commission Directive 2006/70/EC, laying down implementing measures for Directive 2005/60/EC. The International Sanctions Act establishes a more precise legal basis for enacting measures necessary for the adoption of international sanctions, thereby making it easier for Estonia to fulfil its international obligations.

36. In **Germany** the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution on 19 July 2010 set up a telephone hotline with a view to assisting radicalized individuals to extricate themselves from their extremist environment; guidance therefor is offered on a strictly confidential basis.

37. Moreover, a procedure is under way to review two legislative packages on counter-terrorism, whose review is due in 2011: the Terrorismusbekämpfungsgesetz (1 January 2002) and the Terrorismusbekämpfungsergänzungsgesetz (10 January 2007).

38. On 19 February 2010 the Financial Action Task Force submitted its report on mutual evaluation of Germany conducted from 15 May to 6 June 2009; its observations were taken into account and are, as applicable, transferred into legislative or administrative measures.

39. **Hungary** reported that it was party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments, and it had on 21 March 2011 deposited its instrument of ratification to the European Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, bringing to 10 the number of instruments on terrorism and related matters it has ratified within the context of the Council of Europe. Work is currently under way in Hungary to enable the ratification of the remaining instruments.

40. Hungary is also party to the 2005 Treaty of Prüm and the 1999 Agreement on Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Trans-border Crime in the framework of the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative. It also has bilateral agreements on cooperation to fight against terrorism, organized crime and illicit trafficking of drugs with Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, France, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, the United States and Viet Nam.

41. The Counter-Terrorism Centre was established on 1 September 2010, pursuant to Act XXXIV of 1994 on the police, to be responsible for intelligence work countering terrorist organizations active in Hungary.

42. To date, there have been no criminal prosecutions, cases of international assistance in criminal matters or extraditions relating to acts of international terrorism in Hungary.

43. On 7 October 2010, three armed men tied, beat up, robbed and abducted three persons from a residence of UNAMID personnel in Security Zone C of El Fasher (Sudan) including a Hungarian, Istvan Papp, who was left behind while the two others jumped out of a moving car. Actions were taken by the United Nations, Hungarian and Sudanese authorities, and subsequently the Crisis Management Centre of UNAMID (El Fasher) established contact and conducted negotiations with the hostage takers, leading to the release of Mr. Papp on 5 January 2011.

44. **Indonesia** reported that it was party to seven universal counter-terrorism instruments and reiterated the information given in document A/65/175 (para. 37). It has also ratified the ASEAN Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters. It has signed the ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism and is in the process of ratifying it. It also signed with India a mutual legal assistance and extradition agreement in January 2011 and, currently, both countries are in the process of ratification. Under the anti-money-laundering and combating the financing of terrorism regime, Indonesia has established 39 memorandums of understanding with other foreign financial intelligence units as at June 2011.

45. Indonesia has strengthened cooperation bilaterally pursuant to memorandums of understanding signed with the Russian Federation (2007) and India (2004) and arrangements with Canada (2004). It is also in the process of finalizing memorandums of understanding with Georgia on cooperation in combating crime. Indonesia and the European Union signed a framework agreement on comprehensive partnership in November 2009. The Indonesian National Police has cooperative arrangements with the Philippines National Police and the FBI. The National Police is in the process of finalizing a memorandum of understanding on preventing and combating transnational crimes and capacity-building with the Namibian National Police and with the Office of the Attorney General of Mexico.

46. In order to improve its legislation, on 22 October 2010, Indonesia adopted a new anti-money-laundering law, Law No. 8 (2010) concerning Prevention and Eradication of Money-Laundering Crime, and, in May 2011, a new Law on Immigration, Law No. 6 (2011), which considers among others the increasing threats posed by international and transnational crimes. It is also currently in the process of revising the Anti-Terrorism Law, Law No. 15/2003, considering the detention period of terrorism suspects, and several aspects of criminalization. Indonesia was also continuing the drafting of legislation on terrorist financing.

47. To strengthen its institutional capacity, Indonesia established the National Counter-Terrorism Agency on 16 July 2010. The new Agency has an important role in formulating policy, strategy and national programmes in the area of counter-terrorism.

48. **Jamaica** reported that it was party to 13 universal and 2 regional counter-terrorism instruments. It is taking steps to implement the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material; the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation; and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf. It has also taken measures to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), and entered into bilateral and regional agreements and other arrangements on mutual assistance in criminal matters and extradition.

49. It has enacted legislation to implement its obligations under the instruments to which it is party, including the Aircraft (Tokyo, Hague and Montreal Conventions) Act 1984; the Terrorism Prevention Act 2005; the Proceeds of Crimes Act and Regulations 2007; the Bank of Jamaica (Amendment) Act 2004; the Interception of Communications Act; the Terrorism Prevention (Amendment) Act 2010; the Terrorism Prevention (Reporting Entities) Regulations 2010; the Terrorism Prevention (Amendment) Act 2011; and the Extradition and Mutual Assistance Act. For example, the Terrorism Prevention Act criminalizes any activity or contribution to such activity that enables terrorists to carry out terrorist activities (including funding, financing, transport, lodging, safe haven, member recruitment, supply of weapons); and provides for strong penalties in cases of non-compliance, including the imposition of a life sentence where required and the imposition of a restraint order on the assets of the person accused of a terrorist activity, whether convicted or when charged but reasonably suspected of having committed the offence. Actions are currently being taken to further strengthen the ability of the Government under the Act to declare entities designated as terrorist entities by the Security Council as terrorist entities under Jamaican law. The Act also permits Jamaican courts to extend their jurisdiction

over persons responsible for terrorist offences outside of Jamaica (whether a Jamaican or a foreigner) once such a person is found within the State and such an offence is a terrorist offence under Jamaican law. The Proceeds of Crimes Act and Regulations 2007 provide for certain crimes to constitute a predicate offence for money-laundering charges, bringing into effect anti-money-laundering regulations and including the financing of terrorism as a predicate offence under Jamaican law.

50. Jamaica has also instituted various measures and mechanisms at the national level to ensure implementation of national counter-terrorism legislation and policies. For example the Financial Investigation Division, established in 2002, had its mandate expanded in 2009 to include detection and deterrence of terrorist financing activities in line with the Terrorism Prevention Act. Jamaica also established the National Counter-Terrorism Council, which is under the Direction of the Prime Minister. It has the National Intelligence Bureau, as well as the Transnational Crime and Narcotics Division. Jamaica maintains a strict arms regime, employs watch lists and other screening procedures, has early warning arrangements and information exchange systems, and monitors closely cross-border movements, including a focus on maritime security. It also has a comprehensive refugee policy which allows the State to deny refugee status to persons who have engaged in terrorist activities.

51. **Lebanon** noted that its Council of Deputies approved the 1998 Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, and authorized the Government to ratify it.

52. Its Penal Code, as amended by Law No. 11 of January 1958, defines, in article 314, terrorist acts as: "Acts designed to create a state of alarm which are committed by means such as explosive devices, inflammable materials, poisonous or incendiary products or infectious or microbial agents likely to create a public hazard." Any terrorist act is punishable by hard labour for life and by the death penalty if it causes the death of a person or the whole or partial destruction of a building in which there are people, or when it causes the destruction, albeit partial, of a public building, an industrial institution, a ship or other installation, or the breakdown of means of communication or transportation.

53. Law No. 318 of 2001, together with its subsequent amendments, addresses money-laundering and financing of terrorism. Under this Law, illegal funds include those derived from drugs and other activities, as well as terrorist crimes. The Law also establishes, within the Central Bank, the Special Investigation Commission, an independent, judicial entity, whose activities are not subject to the authority of the Bank. It is empowered to investigate money-laundering operations and oversees constraints against assets and the measures provided for in the law.

54. Lebanon participates extensively in international cooperation to detect terrorist cells by exchanging information with relevant States through INTERPOL or other international legal institutions. In particular, Lebanon cooperates with Arab States in implementing the 1997 Arab Counter-Terrorism Strategy, as well as the 1998 Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.

55. The responsibility for investigating crimes or conspiracies of a terrorist nature and for pursuing, apprehending and bringing to justice their perpetrators, planners or participants rests with the Counter-Terrorism and Serious Crime Division of the judicial police unit established pursuant to Law No. 17 of 16 September 1990, initially as an office and in 2008 as a Division, within the Directorate General of

Internal Security Forces. The Counter-Terrorism and Surveillance Division within the Ministry of National Defence has similar functions.

56. The Lebanese security apparatus has been successful in combating extremist and terrorist organizations and groups and has tracked down a large number of perpetrators of terrorist crimes. Through ongoing investigations, it is endeavouring to find other criminals who have committed terrorist crimes against humanity and the Lebanese people or on Lebanese territory and terrorists who are linked to regional and international networks.

57. **Liechtenstein** reported that it was party to 16 universal counter-terrorism instruments.

58. Two suspicious activity reports related to suspect terrorist financing were filed with the competent authority, the financial investigation unit, and both were forwarded to the Prosecutor's Office, and this led to bilateral cooperation with the country concerned.

59. **Mexico** reported its interest in adhering to the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime; it held a regional workshop on cybersecurity in August 2010 to demonstrate the current status of its activities in that area and took note of the requirements for adherence to that instrument.

60. Mexico also worked to introduce amendments to its national legislation related to terrorism and its financing in order to make it compatible with the international legal framework.

61. It also continued national efforts to strengthen its capacity to prevent and respond to the threat of terrorism. It provided detailed information on the various steps taken in the areas of public security, border control and maritime, airport, rail and multimodal transport security. In particular, Mexico has modified and updated the proceedings for evaluation and authorization of instructions of safety in civil aviation. In order to develop a national strategy of cybersecurity, Mexico established the Technical Group specialized in information safety, responsible for the coordination of cybersecurity activities.

62. Mexico has also joined the four international regimes to restrict trade in nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their vector systems, namely, the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Australia Group. In February 2010, it adopted the principles of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and participated in its plenary session in Abu Dhabi in June 2010. As part of its strategy to prevent emergent threats, Mexico has developed the first institutional group with staff specialized in first response to events with chemical agents of war and toxic industrial chemicals. Further, Mexico is in the process of developing and establishing national and international protocols for the exchange of information and better practices in the detection of special nuclear material and radioactive isotopes.

63. In view of the XVI Pan American Games, to be held at Guadalajara in October 2011, Mexico has organized activities and training intended to improve the national pre-emptive and response capacity, as well as inter-institutional coordination in case of potential incidents.

64. **New Zealand** reiterated the information set out in document A/65/175 (paras. 56, 58 and 59). New Zealand continues to convene and co-chair the Pacific Forum

Working Group on Counter-terrorism. In South Asia, it provided funding to the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering to carry out its technical assistance coordination and training programmes in the region. It also continued to be an active participant in a range of multinational initiatives to combat terrorism, including the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and the Proliferation Security Initiative.

65. New Zealand had nothing to report concerning incidents caused by terrorism, or criminal prosecutions and sentencing.

66. **Panama** reported that it had ratified 15 universal counter-terrorism instruments. In accordance with the international legal framework, including the corresponding instruments and resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council, it has strengthened its legislation, increased its international cooperation in order to prevent, eliminate, combat and punish terrorist acts, and it does not offer assistance or refuge to those who commit, advocate or participate in terrorist activities. On 9 September 2010, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide legislative assistance in order to update the criminal legislation on matters relating to terrorism.

67. In February 2011, an Inter-Agency Counter-Terrorism Commission, to be responsible for verifying compliance with Security Council resolutions and with the international counter-terrorism conventions ratified by Panama, was established.

68. Concerning financing of terrorism, the High-level Presidential Commission responsible for strengthening preventive measures by extending the reporting obligation to additional entities and implementing internal monitoring procedures held its first meeting on 14 October 2010. The financial investigation unit for the Prevention of Money-laundering and the Financing of Terrorism submitted to the Commission a proposal to include non-profit non-governmental organizations as reporting entities. Moreover, the Trade Transparency Unit was established within the National Customs Authority to identify commercial transactions related to money-laundering and the financing of terrorist groups.

69. Panama is also engaged in the Global Container Control Programme to improve container traffic security and has established mechanisms to improve identity document security, as well as maritime and port security. Since 2010, the Seafarers Office, through the Offenders Review Committee, has included all the natural and juridical persons whose names appear on the Consolidated List issued by the sanctions committee and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) in the list maintained by the Office's Certification Department as subject to asset freezing, the travel ban and the arms embargo.

70. **Paraguay** reported that it was evaluating its possible adherence to the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, and the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

71. Paraguay also adopted legislation to strengthen its capacity to prevent and respond to the threat of terrorism. Law 4024 which punishes acts of terrorism, terrorist association and financing of terrorism, in effect as from 23 June 2010, defines the crime of terrorism and also criminalizes the support of terrorists and

members of terrorist groups, as well as the crime of financing terrorism. On 11 August 2010, Paraguay enacted Law 4036 regarding Firearms, Their Parts and Components, Ammunition, Explosives, Accessories and Related Items, which is in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials.

72. **Qatar** reported that it was party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It is also party to the Convention of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf on Combating Terrorism, the Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism and the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. On 1 February 2010, it ratified an amendment to article 1, paragraph 3, of the latter instrument. Qatar has also concluded bilateral agreements and memorandums of understanding in the field of security cooperation, containing provisions on counter-terrorism, with Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Lebanon, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and Yemen.

73. Pursuant to the Permanent Constitution, a treaty or agreement has the power of law after ratification and publication in the Official Gazette. However, reconciliation treaties and treaties pertaining to the territory of the State, sovereignty rights or citizens' public or private rights, and those that involve an amendment of the laws of the State shall come into force when they are promulgated as a law. In no case may a treaty include secret conditions contradicting its public conditions. Qatar promulgates new domestic legislation and amends existing legislation in order to ensure implementation of such instruments. Legislation of this kind includes the Anti-Money-Laundering and Terrorism Financing Act (Law No. 4 of 2010) and the Civil Aviation Act (Law No. 15 of 2002).

74. The Penal Code of Qatar (Law No. 11 of 2004) applies, irrespective of nationality, to anyone present in the State after having committed, whether as perpetrator or accomplice, any offence abroad involving trafficking in drugs or persons, piracy or international terrorism.

75. Article 1 of the Counter-Terrorism Law (Law No. 3 of 2004) provides for the purposes of its application that an offence specified in the Penal Code or any other law shall be regarded as a terrorist offence if it was committed with terrorist intent. Article 2 includes the death penalty for a number of terrorist offences. Article 3 criminalizes the establishment, founding, organization or management of a group or organization in contravention of the law for the purpose of committing terrorist offences, and criminalizes membership or participation in such a group or organization with knowledge of its purposes. Article 6 provides for the death penalty or life imprisonment for anyone who manages an entity, association or private organization that is established in accordance with the law, and who takes advantage of the management thereof to advocate the commission of a terrorist offence.

76. On 18 March 2010, Qatar promulgated the Anti-Money-Laundering and Terrorism Financing Law. Article 1 defines a terrorist act as an act that constitutes a crime under international counter-terrorism instruments, or any other act that is intended to kill or inflict grave physical harm on civilians or any person not actively taking part in hostile acts in cases of armed conflict. A terrorist is defined as a natural person who directly or indirectly commits a terrorist act, or takes part in,

organizes or contributes to the commission of terrorist acts. A terrorist organization is defined as a group of terrorists that directly or indirectly commits or attempts to commit a terrorist act, or conspires in, organizes or contributes to the commission of such an act. The article also defines the freezing of assets as a prohibition by decision of a judicial body or competent authority on the conversion, exchange, movement, use or transfer of funds; such prohibition shall remain in force for as long as that decision remains applicable.

77. The Law also prohibits the laundering of the proceeds of crimes or offences provided for in international instruments signed or ratified by the State, as well as the proceeds of crimes involving fraud, narcotics, forgery or robbery, establishes the National Anti-Money-Laundering and Terrorism Financing Committee, and sets out its competence, in conjunction with the National Counter-Terrorism Committee, with respect to international conventions and instruments on combating the financing of terrorism. It also grants authority to the Prosecutor General to freeze the assets of terrorists, persons who finance terrorism and terrorist organizations with respect to which Security Council decisions have been adopted, or of persons who have been identified by the National Counter-Terrorism Committee. The National Counter-Terrorism Committee, established pursuant to Prime Ministerial Decision No. 7 of 2007, as amended by Decision No. 7 of 2009, elaborates counter-terrorism policies, plans and programmes, and coordinates the work of all stakeholders in Qatar concerned with meeting the obligations set forth in Security Council and other United Nations resolutions that address the issue of counter-terrorism. The Committee works to achieve the objectives contained in international conventions on terrorism, raise awareness of the dangers of terrorism, and strengthen the role of citizens and civil society institutions in suppressing it.

78. Articles 93 to 101, 106 and 107 of the Civil Aviation Law (Law No. 15 of 2002), in application of the international agreements adopted in that regard, concern the criminalization of attacks against aircraft and the safety of civil aviation, the punishment of those who perpetrate such attacks, and the suppression of terrorism. In that context, Qatar has undertaken to apply the Standards and Recommended Practices of the International Civil Aviation Organization as contained in the Chicago Convention of 1944, annex 17.

79. The Internal Security Force (Lekhwiya) established by Law No. 12 of 2003, is a regular armed force whose functions include dealing with acts of terrorism and violations of internal security and handling explosives and taking all appropriate protective measures.

80. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Law No. 23 of 2004) regulates the provisions governing international judicial cooperation in criminal matters and extradition.

81. The **Russian Federation** reported that it was party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments. In October 2010, it ratified the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separation and Extremism. Its legal system enables national compliance with international counter-terrorism obligations and also allows any domestic form of terrorist activity to be countered effectively.

82. The Russian Federation continued to work actively over the reporting period to strengthen international counter-terrorism cooperation and to upgrade its legal and regulatory framework, including within the framework of such regional organizations and bodies as the Counter-Terrorism Centre of the Commonwealth of

Independent States; the Regional Counter-Terrorism Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization; the Group of Eight Rome and Lyon groups on combating transnational organized crime and international terrorism; the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Counter-Terrorism Task Force; and the Russian Federation-Association of Southeast Asian Nations Joint Working Group.

83. Intensive counter-terrorism cooperation continued with foreign partners on a bilateral basis. Bilateral treaties and conventions on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters were drawn up with Austria, Cameroon, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Malta, Morocco and the United Arab Emirates. An agreement on cooperation in combating terrorism, separatism and extremism was signed with China on 27 September 2010. Inter-agency agreements were concluded with the Federal Financial Monitoring Service (Rosfinmonitoring) and the financial investigation units of Singapore and Montenegro.

84. In 2010, Rosfinmonitoring conducted international financial investigation designed to combat the financing of terrorism in conjunction with the financial investigation units of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the British Virgin Islands.

85. Agreements and arrangements for cooperation in combating crime, including organized crime and terrorism, were prepared and signed by the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation and the competent bodies of Sweden (March 2010); Qatar (March 2010); Greece (April 2010); Norway (April 2010); Ukraine (September 2010); Lebanon (November 2010); Poland (December 2010); and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (December 2010).

86. Programmes for cooperation, including sharing expertise on the prevention of terrorist and extremist crimes for 2011-2012 were signed by the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation with the competent authority of Armenia (September 2010); China (October 2010); the Republic of Korea (November 2010); and Qatar (January 2011).

87. The legal basis for counter-terrorism is fully set out in the 2006 Federal Act No. 35-FZ on counter-terrorism; the 2002 Federal Act No. 114-FZ on counter-extremism; the 2006 Presidential Decree No. 116 on counter-terrorism measures; and in the provisions of criminal law stipulating liability for terrorist-related crimes in the Criminal Code.

88. The following measures were taken to improve national counter-terrorism legislation: (a) in December 2010, Federal Act No. 352-FZ, amending the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and increasing liability for the offences covered by articles 205, 205-1 and 205-2 of the Criminal Code, was adopted; (b) in March 2010, in accordance with the 2007 Federal Act No. 16-FZ on transport safety, Presidential Decree No. 403 on the establishment of a comprehensive system for public transport safety was issued, and a comprehensive programme for public transport safety (approved by Government Order No. 1285-r of 30 July 2010) was adopted; (c) in July 2010, amendments were introduced to Federal Act No. 197-FZ in order to implement the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and the special recommendations on money-laundering of the Financial Action Task Force.

89. The Office of the Prosecutor General drafted a number of departmental regulatory instruments in 2010 to improve oversight for the enforcement of laws on the prevention of terrorism and its financing.

90. In accordance with the 2007 Federal Act No. 16-FZ on transport safety, a variety of interdepartmental orders and ministry of transport orders were issued to ensure, inter alia, a single disaster management system addressing transport disasters, both natural and man-made. Efforts have also been made to harmonize the CIS transport safety legislation.

91. Draft memorandums of understanding on transport safety were drawn up and are currently being negotiated with Israel, Ukraine and the United States of America.

92. In 2010, 581 crimes of a terrorist nature were recorded, for which 402 persons were prosecuted. Of the 581 recorded crimes, 31 were crimes addressed by article 205 of the Russian Federation Criminal Code (terrorist acts), 22 were crimes under article 205-1 (facilitation of a terrorist activity), 9 were crimes under article 205-2 (public calls for terrorist activity and the justification of terrorism), 5 were crimes under article 206 (hostage-taking), 403 were crimes under article 208 (the organization of, or participation in, an illegal armed formation) and 4 were crimes under article 277 (attempt on the life of a governmental or public figure).

93. The courts continued the practice of recognizing certain international organizations as terrorist. The Russian Federation Supreme Court, by a decision of 15 September 2009, fully granted an application by the Office of the Prosecutor General for Al-Takfir wal-Hijra, established in Egypt at the beginning of the 1970s, to be recognized as an extremist international religious association; for the inclusion therein of the list of persons, groups and entities subject to European Union Council Decision 2001/931/CFSP dated 27 December 2001; and for the prohibition of the association's activities in the territory of the Russian Federation. Another Supreme Court decision of 25 February 2010 recognized Imarat Kavkaz (Emirate of the Caucasus), an organization with close ties to Al-Qaida, as terrorist, and prohibited its activities on Russian territory. The Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is currently working to have this international terrorist organization included in the sanctions lists of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The leader of that organization, Doku Umarov, was included in those lists in March 2011.

94. The Russian Federation successfully disrupted preparations for, and the commission of, 93 terrorist-related crimes over the 2010-2011 period. A number of terrorist acts were uncovered, including explosions of improvised explosive devices in the Moscow subway, at Vladikavkaz central market, at the Dalny military training ground in Buinaksk, on Makhachkala municipal beach, at the Hermitage cafe in Pyatigorsk, at the Palace of Culture and Sport in Stavropol, and at the Irganay and Baksan hydroelectric power stations.

95. There are currently 58,688 facilities within the Russian Federation which are considered of special importance, to be particularly hazardous or to be critical infrastructure.

96. In 2010, 433 militant training grounds and weapons caches were identified. In the course of counter-terrorist operations, over 450 improvised explosive devices were defused and more than 1,200 small arms and 2.5 tons of explosive substances were seized. Sixty people were persuaded not to engage in terrorist activities.

97. While engaged in armed resistance, 375 gang members were killed and 660 underground gang members and their associates were arrested.

98. **Slovenia** reported that it was party to 14 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It has initiated the ratification procedure concerning the two universal instruments of 2005 on maritime security. It has also ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. Slovenia has thus far also concluded 20 multilateral and bilateral intergovernmental and inter-police agreements in the area of countering organized crime, including terrorism, and on cooperation in the area of money-laundering prevention and the financing of terrorism.

99. The direct applicability of provisions of international instruments is guaranteed by the Constitution; ratified and published treaties are applied directly. Slovenia as an State member of the European Union implements the European Union legal instruments in the area of preventing and combating terrorism through the adoption of relevant measures at the national level.

100. During the reporting period, there was no international terrorism-related incident and no international terrorism-related prosecution or sentencing in Slovenia.

101. **Spain** reported that it was party to 16 universal counter-terrorism instruments. Spain has also concluded agreements on police cooperation and combating terrorism with Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Cyprus, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mali, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Turkey, Ukraine and the United States.

102. There was reform of the Spanish Penal Code in June 2010 to include as offences "training, recruitment, indoctrination or participation in terrorist groups or organizations" and "financing of terrorist activities", with 10 years of probation after a prison term. Such probation, which includes a ban from residing near the victims, was mandatory in the case of terrorists. Moreover, there is no statute of limitations on acts of terrorism that result in the death of a person. There is also a possibility of holding legal persons criminally liable. Taking into account European Union Council Framework Decisions on terrorist offences 2002/475/JHA of 13 June 2002 and 2008/919/JHA of 28 November 2008, the Code also penalizes (a) the promotion, forming, organization, coordination or leadership of a terrorist organization or group; (b) active participation or membership in the organization or group, whether part of it or not. Criminal organization and terrorist group are also defined.

103. In August 2010, a Pakistani and a Turkish national were arrested to be extradited to their respective countries. The individuals were released on 13 September 2010 since Pakistan and Turkey did not formalize the extradition requests. On 22 October 2010, Spain extradited a person to Morocco in relation to a case of recruitment and funding for terrorist organizations. Eight other individuals were arrested and accused of committing acts of terrorism and other serious offences. On 18 May 2010, an Algerian citizen who was arrested for his alleged collaboration with a terrorist organization was acquitted.

104. **Sweden** reported that it had signed two universal counter-terrorism instruments and was party to 12. It had also signed two and was party to two regional instruments.

105. On 1 December 2010, the Act on Criminal Responsibility for Public Provocation, Recruitment and Training concerning Terrorist Offences and Other Particularly Serious Crimes (2010:299), containing provisions implementing the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and European Union Council Framework Decision 2008/919/JHA of 28 November 2008 amending Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA on combating terrorism, entered into force. The Act imposes particular criminal liability on those who (a) in a message to the public urge or otherwise attempt to entice people to commit particularly serious crimes (public provocation); (b) seek to induce another person in a case other than that specified above to commit or otherwise participate in particularly serious crimes (recruitment); or (c) provide or seek to provide instruction in the making or use of explosives, weapons or noxious or hazardous substances that are particularly likely to be used in particularly serious crimes, or in other methods or techniques that are particularly intended for such purpose, if the act has been committed with the knowledge that the instruction is intended to be used for particularly serious crimes (training).

106. On 2 March 2011 the Court of Appeal for Western Sweden delivered its judgement regarding two men previously convicted in Gothenburg District Court for conspiracy to commit terrorist crimes in accordance with the Act on Criminal Responsibility for Terrorism (2003:148), which is based on European Union Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA of 13 June 2002 on combating terrorism. The defendants were accused of having, in consultation and in understanding with Al-Shabaab, decided and undertaken to carry out suicide attacks in Somalia. Though finding the men sympathizing with radical Islamic ideology as well as with the objectives of Al-Shabaab, the Court of Appeal however did not find it sufficiently proven that the defendants had in fact decided and undertaken to carry out suicide attacks in Somalia as described in the requisite description of the crime. The defendants where consequently found not guilty.

107. On 11 December 2010, Sweden suffered a terrorist attack in central Stockholm. Two bombs detonated almost simultaneously in late afternoon. The first one, a car bomb injuring two people, was closely followed by a suicide attack, which left no casualties except for the bomber himself. The limited extent of the damage was believed to be the result of an accidental premature detonation.

108. Ten minutes prior to the first explosion the Swedish Security Service and the Newspapers' Telegram Bureau received an e-mail consisting of three audio files in Arabic, English and Swedish. The files did not contain any substantial information regarding the imminent attack but referred to the presence of Swedish troops in Afghanistan and the drawings of the prophet Muhammad in 2007 by the artist Lars Vilks.

109. The bomber was subsequently determined to be Taimour Abdulwahab al-Abdaly, born in Iraq and a Swedish citizen since 2001, residing in Luton, United Kingdom. According to Iraqi officials, Taimour Abdulwahab al-Abdaly underwent training in Mosul, Iraq, three months prior to the bombings. Furthermore, in February a man in Strathclyde, Scotland, believed to be linked to the December

bombings in Stockholm, was arrested, suspected of committing a crime under the United Kingdom Terrorism Act 2000. The man is still being kept in custody.

110. On 29 December 2010, four individuals were arrested in Copenhagen, suspected of having taken preparatory measures to commit an act of terrorism, presumably against the Danish newspaper *Jyllands-Posten*. Three of the suspected terrorists were then residing in Sweden and two were also Swedish citizens. In addition to those arrests by the Danish Security and Intelligence Service, a Swedish citizen of Tunisian origin was arrested in Stockholm, also believed to be involved in the planning of the attack.

111. **Switzerland** reported that it was party to 16 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It has also concluded bilateral agreements on police cooperation with several States, including various States of eastern and south-eastern Europe; the latest, with Serbia, entered into force on 7 February 2011.

112. On 17 December 2010, the Federal Council amended ordinances relating to the introduction of biometric data in a new aliens permit as part of the implementation of European Union Council Regulation (EC) No. 380/2008 of 18 April 2008 as a development of Schengen law. These amendments, together with an amendment to the Federal Act on aliens and an amendment to the Federal Act on the common information system on aliens and asylum, entered into force on 24 January 2011. Other legislative initiatives could have an impact on counter-terrorism efforts in the medium term, such as a proposed amendment to the Federal Act on internal security measures. The revision will target the information-gathering tools available to the intelligence services. Evaluation has recently begun of possible single or coordinated legal grounds for video surveillance in public areas.

113. In 2009, the Office of the Public Prosecutor of the Confederation initiated a judicial police investigation against unknown persons suspected of threats, blackmail, coercion, extortion, falsification of certificates, fraud, money-laundering, participation in and support for a criminal organization and the financing of terrorism. This followed a request for the actions of an ethno-nationalist organization to be investigated by the federal judicial police. The investigations revealed that some people had been forced to finance the organization for several years via fund-raising. The main aim was to finance the purchase of arms and, to a lesser extent, to support the operating needs of the organization in its country of origin. At the same time, the organization obtained several million Swiss francs via consumer loans taken out by nationals of the country of origin.

114. In November 2010, eight embassies in Athens, including the Swiss Embassy, were targeted by parcel bombs. Responsibility for these attempted bombings was claimed by the Greek organization Conspiracy of Fire Nuclei. In December 2010, two parcel bombs exploded in the Swiss and Chilean embassies in Rome, causing serious injuries. The Italian organization Informal Anarchist Federation, a movement close to the Red Brigades, claimed responsibility for those bombings. In March 2011, a parcel bomb exploded in Olten, Switzerland, in the building of the company representing the interests of nuclear energy producers in Switzerland. The letter found on the premises claiming responsibility was also attributed to the Informal Anarchist Federation. The Office of the Public Prosecutor of the Confederation has initiated legal proceedings in this matter.

115. Investigations are also being conducted into two individuals residing in Switzerland who are suspected of supporting a jihadist organization through propaganda and financial activities. These investigations, in particular, helped to identify propagandist activities on the Internet. The two individuals in question are even suspected of managing jihadist websites.

116. In 2010, the Office of the Public Prosecutor of the Confederation closed the investigation into an Algerian national who, between 2004 and 2005, supported the criminal activities of the Salafist Group for Call and Combat, an armed group which has been officially integrated into Al-Qaida's international jihadist movement since 2006. This person was sentenced at the start of 2011.

117. In addition to the information provided in document A/65/175 (paras. 91-92), in 2010, five different States submitted six requests for mutual legal assistance to Switzerland in the context of extreme left-wing terrorism and pro-independence organizations. One of those requests was carried out, two were denied and the others are in the process of being carried out.

118. In 2010, the Money-Laundering Reporting Office of Switzerland received 13 reports relating to the suspected financing of terrorism totalling SwF 23,098,233.85, or 2.73 per cent of the total amounts frozen that year, compared to SwF 9,500 in 2009. This was largely due to a single report of suspicions emanating from the banking sector and amounting to over SwF 18.6 million; the report was transmitted to the criminal prosecution authorities and is still being processed. Nine other reports amounting to SwF 4.5 million were also transmitted to the criminal prosecution authorities. Three of these are still being processed; the other cases have been dismissed since the suspicions were not corroborated.

## B. Information received from international organizations

### 1. United Nations system

119. The **International Civil Aviation Organization** (ICAO) reported that the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (Beijing Convention 2010), and the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (Beijing Protocol 2010), adopted on 10 September 2010, at Beijing, had been signed by 21 and 23 States, respectively.[1]

120. There were 14 acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation in 2010, including two perpetrated by a terrorist group. In the light of the incidents, ICAO recommended that its member States conduct national risk assessments and mandatory screening of certain categories of cargo. It also expanded and strengthened air cargo provisions under annex 17 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, which became operational as from 1 July 2011.

121. The Declaration on Aviation Security, adopted by the ICAO Assembly at its 37th session in October 2010, urges States, inter alia, to strengthen aviation security through enhanced cooperation. ICAO has also enhanced its collaboration with United Nations entities in their counter-terrorism activities.

[1] See the website of the Sixth Committee, www.un.org/en/ga/sixth.

122. The **International Maritime Organization** advised that the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf had entered into force on 28 July 2010. These instruments have been ratified or acceded to by 20 States and 16 States, respectively.[1]

123. At the **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO), the year 2010 was celebrated as the International Year for Rapprochement of Culture, with UNESCO as lead agency.[2] In the area of education, UNESCO implemented activities to advance knowledge, skills and values among learners and teachers with the aim of fostering dialogue, tolerance and mutual respect. In the domain of culture, UNESCO developed programmes designed to promote dialogue between the Arab and Islamic world and other cultures and contribute to a culture of peace.

124. The **World Bank** conducted over 500 assessments of compliance with anti-money-laundering and combating the financing of terrorism programme since 2001. The Bank published a new study on the risks of mobile phone technology for financial services, in its efforts to strengthen the fight against money-laundering and terrorism financing. The Bank is finalizing a horizontal review of bilateral remittance corridor analyses, with a view to allowing both the promotion of increased flows at lower costs and better compliance with anti-money-laundering and combating the financing of terrorism standards. It also continued to strengthen its collaboration with various United Nations entities in its mobilization against money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

### 2. Other international organizations

125. The **Commonwealth of Independent States** submitted an updated list of the legal instruments on counter-terrorism it had adopted, as well as the list of States that have signed or ratified these instruments.[1]

126. The **Southern African Development Community** (SADC) officially launched, in July 2010, the SADC Regional Early Warning Centre, which is monitoring, among others, the threat of terrorism in the region. The States members of SADC have established national early warning centres to feed the Regional Centre with various regional threats including terrorism.

127. SADC member States have started to work on the African Anti-Terrorism Model Law, which is aimed at promoting the implementation of continental and international instruments for the prevention and combating of terrorism at the national level.

128. SADC is in the process of finalizing a memorandum of understanding with the Algeria-based African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism. The memorandum of understanding would allow SADC and the Centre to share information on the threat of terrorism and undertake capacity-building programmes.

[2] See www.unesco.org/en/2010-international-year-for-the-rapprochement-of-cultures.

129. The **League of Arab States** (LAS) provided updated information on the status of the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism[3] and the Amendment to the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.[3]

130. The League of Arab States indicated that the Arab Convention on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism had been signed by 18 Arab States on 21 December 2010. By resolution 525, adopted on 28 March 2010, the Council of the League of Arab States reaffirmed that the payment of ransom to terrorist individuals, groups, institutions or organizations was an offence under Security Council resolution 1904 (2009).

131. By resolution 7320, the concerning counter-terrorism, adopted on 2 March 2011, the Council of the League of Arab States, inter alia, called for continued Arab efforts to follow up the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and to strengthen cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism between LAS and regional and international organizations, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the counter-terrorism committees established pursuant to the Security Council resolutions.

132. The **Organization of American States** (OAS) provided an updated list of parties to the OAS counter-terrorism treaties, as well as a list of declarations and resolutions of the OAS General Assembly. It also provided information relating to partnerships with other organizations in the area of counter-terrorism.

133. The **Organization of the Islamic Conference** (OIC) submitted an updated list of States that have signed or ratified the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism.[3]

# III. Status of international legal instruments relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism

134. Currently, there are 33 instruments, 18 universal (14 instruments and 4 recent amendments) and 15 regional, pertaining to the subject of international terrorism. The status of international legal instruments is available at the website of the Sixth Committee.[4]

## 1. Universal instruments

A. 1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo

B. 1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague

C. 1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal

D. 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the

[3] A/61/210, para. 82.

[4] www.un.org/en/ga/sixth.

Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal

E. 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted at New York

F. 1979 Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted at New York

G. 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna

H. 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, done at Vienna

I. 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome

J. Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at London

K. 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome

L. Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at London

M. 1991 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal

N. 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted at New York

O. 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at New York

P. 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted at New York

Q. 2010 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation, done at Beijing

R. 2010 Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, done at Beijing

**2. Regional instruments**

A. 1998 Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, signed at a meeting held at the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States in Cairo

B. 1999 Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, adopted at Ouagadougou

C. 1977 European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, concluded at Strasbourg

D. 2003 Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, adopted at Strasbourg

E. 1971 OAS Convention to Prevent and Punish Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance, concluded at Washington, D.C.

F. 1999 OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, adopted at Algiers

G. 2004 Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, adopted at Addis Ababa

H. 1987 South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, signed at Kathmandu

I. 2004 Additional Protocol to the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, adopted at Islamabad

J. 2001 Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, adopted at Shanghai

K. 1999 Treaty on Cooperation among States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism, done at Minsk

L. 2002 Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, adopted at Bridgetown

M. 2005 Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, adopted at Warsaw

N. 2005 Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at Warsaw

O. 2007 Treaty of States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States on Combating the Legalization (Laundering) of Proceeds from Crime and Financing Terrorism, done at Dushanbe

## IV. Information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism

135. The **League of Arab States** advised that its General Secretariat had organized, with Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, a regional training session on monitoring goods and individuals and protecting them from terrorist attacks, in Riyadh from 6 to 8 June 2011.

136. The 2011 programme includes two workshops in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (a) on means of counter-terrorism cooperation among international, regional and subregional organizations; and (b) on means to establish an Arab judicial cooperation network on counter-terrorism.